

STEEL STRIKE

Labor Delegates Declare That Without Action On the Steel Strike the Conference Would Be a Flat Failure—Several Intimated That the Labor Delegates Might Withdraw From the Conference—Public Group Is to Present a Compromise Proposal When the Conference Meets Today—Gompers and Gary Stared at Each Other as the Former Called the Latter an Industrial Autocrat.

Washington, Oct. 14.—After a heated all-day session devoted almost entirely to discussion of labor's proposal to arbitrate the steel strike, during which two attempts at postponement and a substitute resolution by Thomas L. Chadbourne of the public group met with defeat, the National Industrial Conference adjourned tonight without having taken other definite action than the appointment of three sub-committees.

Another attempt to obtain action in the steel controversy, however, will be made by members of the central committee headed by Bernard M. Baruch, through a new compromise proposal, when the conference resumes its sessions tomorrow.

The labor resolution was laid before the conference today without recommendation by the central committee but with an amendment proposed in committee by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, providing that the arbitration committee be chosen by the conference groups, groups of non-members of the conference. In reporting the resolution, Chairman Chadbourne announced that while the labor resolution was favored by a majority of the members of the committee, it was opposed by a negative vote of two to one.

A substitute resolution offered by Chadbourne failed to receive the approval of any of the three conference groups although it was framed so as to avoid mention of the steel strike. The substitute proposed acceptance of Mr. Gompers' committee of six to adjust all "serious labor disputes" and its decision to be final, after an attempt to reconcile differences had been made by a joint committee of employers and employees. The labor resolution was favored by a majority of those "out on strike" and those remaining in the employ of the steel companies.

The climax of the day's tense sessions, one of which was recessed in the middle of the afternoon, came late in the day when Samuel Gompers, leader of the labor delegation, made an impassioned plea for intervention in the steel strike. He urged the steel companies to accept the labor resolution, which would lead to the calling of the strike on September 22.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, ex-governor of the United States, who presided over the conference, seated with the labor delegation, declared that the steel corporation had "acted like a Bolshevik" in refusing to meet representatives of the labor union in the dispute. Judge Gary kept his eyes fixed on the labor leaders' faces throughout the speech, which made no reply when Mr. Gompers concluded.

Outside the conference hall labor delegates declared that the steel strike would be a flat failure unless it took action on the steel strike. Several members of the labor delegation, however, the arbitration resolution was defeated, although more conservative members of the group, as a whole contemplated such drastic action.

That the conflict in existing disputes under the labor or substitute arbitration proposals, was indicated by the remarks of Judge Gary, who, after the arbitration resolution was defeated, said that the steel corporation had "acted like a Bolshevik" in refusing to meet representatives of the labor union in the dispute. Judge Gary kept his eyes fixed on the labor leaders' faces throughout the speech, which made no reply when Mr. Gompers concluded.

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Reviewing his attempts to have the strike postponed, he said the men refused to tolerate longer the terrible conditions in which they lived.

The organizers of the I. W. O. and the Bolsheviks, he continued, "were on the ground and would have taken charge had not our men gone ahead and led the strike along American principles."

"The men and women of America are determined that we shall not go back to pre-war conditions," the Bolsheviks take the same attitude as the employers for the Bolsheviks say, "We will not enter into agreement with the employers."

WOULD LIMIT STYLES IN HARDWARE TOOLS

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 14.—Addressing the annual convention of the National Hardware Association here today, P. J. Logan, of Pittsburgh, urged manufacturers to limit styles in hardware tools of all kinds, as well as in the number of sizes of each, by curtailing capital in stock and to lessen expense.

The association, which represents more than 95 per cent. of the jobbing trade in the United States, decided to ask motor tire makers to reduce the number of styles of tires to be sold for years, and to force the buyer to accept the tire at his own risk.

Mr. Logan, who is president of the association, in his annual address, directed attention to the increase in cost of production, which he ascribed as much to the inefficient labor of today as to the shortage of raw materials.

He pointed out that the steel strike would be a flat failure unless it took action on the steel strike. Several members of the labor delegation, however, the arbitration resolution was defeated, although more conservative members of the group, as a whole contemplated such drastic action.

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Cabled Paragraphs

French Army Demobilized.

Paris, Oct. 14.—The A. P.—President Poincaré today signed a decree of general demobilization for the "cessation of hostilities."

Brussels Street Car Men Strike.

Brussels, Oct. 14.—The striking employees in the street railway strike, now in its third day, today interviewed the minister of labor and asked Premier Delcroix to appoint a commission to examine the claims of the workmen.

GREATER PRODUCTION IN PITTSBURGH STEEL DISTRICT

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 14.—More gains in men and greater production were reported today by steel companies in the Pittsburgh district. Several independent, affected by the strike of steel workers, now in its fourth week, started up additional departments and in other plants, especially those of the Carnegie Company, workmen who had been on strike since September 22 returned to work.

In the Upper Mahoning valley at Dorn, where the American Steel and Wire Company has a plant, it was claimed a large number of men returned.

The gains claimed by the employers were slightly offset by a strike of bricklayers in some of the steel works, which threatened to curtail output.

National headquarters of the union men had no formal statement to make today regarding the situation. It was reported that the strike remains unchanged so far as the union has information from the various districts.

Reports of any considerable number of men returning to work are denied by union leaders, who maintain that the strikers are not showing any unrest and are determined to carry out their strike until they are satisfied with the results.

By a vote of 10 to 5, the committee decided to recommend that the Pittsburgh city council today by a committee of local labor leaders asking for a public hearing on complaints against police magistrates and officials growing out of the strike failed of adoption.

There were three roll calls and each time the committee failed to pass the resolution. The committee then decided to recommend that the city council grant a hearing.

The committee also recommended that the city council grant a hearing to the strikers, who are not showing any unrest and are determined to carry out their strike until they are satisfied with the results.

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To Penalize Strikes Senate's Shantung Fight Is Boiling

Provision Included in Railroad Legislation Decided Upon By Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Inclusion in the railroad legislation of a provision to penalize strikes of railroad employees was decided upon today by the Senate interstate commerce committee by a vote of 14 to 1.

The committee did not enter into the details of the anti-strike legislation at its meeting today, the vote being merely on the question of adopting the principle of penalizing railroad employees for strikes.

The committee vote was regarded as making certain inclusion in the final railroad bill, an anti-strike clause somewhat similar to the clause of the Cummins bill proposing fines and imprisonment for concerted action of employees in striking.

The phraseology of the anti-strike clause is expected to be agreed on late this week.

Other matters reported on the railroad bill probably this week, were taken today by the committee in determining distribution of excess railroad earnings.

In accordance with a recent vote in favor of a provision directing the interstate commerce commission to fix rates sufficient to insure railroads a return of 5 1/2 per cent. upon the value of their property, the committee today voted on disposition of earnings exceeding the 5 1/2 per cent. return.

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Lodge Asserted That Japan Is Building In China an Empire Menacing to the United States

Washington, Oct. 14.—Bitter feeling engendered by the peace treaty's Shantung provision got close to the boiling point again today in the Senate.

Repeatedly during a five hour debate on the subject the gavel sounded by the speaker of the Senate, crossing of rhetorical projectiles and once it was ruled that language used had violated the senate's rules by imputing to senators conduct unworthy and unbecoming.

The declaration to which formal objection was taken was made by Senator McCumber, republican, North Dakota, in the course of a heated exchange with Senator Reed, democrat, Missouri, and had to do with charges that Japan was acting in bad faith in the promise of her statement to return Shantung to China.

"Japan was our associate in the war," said the North Dakota senator, "but she has not kept her word. She has not returned Shantung to China. She has built in China an empire menacing to the United States."

Senator McCumber retorted that he would return to work. The strike was local and unauthorized.

California bean growers asked a tariff of 4 cents a bushel on Japanese beans to prevent competition.

The Magyar White Army, under Admiral Horthy, is reported marching on Budapest to attack the Rumanians.

American Railway Express Co. announced all express shipments to and from New York City will be refused during the strike.

Demand for a six-day week and more pay was made by 8,000 union milk drivers employed in milk distribution in New York.

Cincinnati baseball club presented Manager Pat Moran with a check for \$5,000 as a bonus for winning the National League pennant.

Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt of New York, was elected a voting delegate to the executive committee of the League.

Supreme court of the United States refused to review convictions under espionage act resulting from statements made during the war.

People of Camden, N. J., are determined to have a five-cent fare or not ride on the cars of the Public Service Corporation. It was announced.

Firemen rescued a number of women trapped in a burning building in New York, Washington, after flames had quickly spread throughout the building.

According to a report of the national education association, 100,000 positions are either vacant or filled by persons below standard grade in schools.

It was said at the White House that officials of the cabinet would take either by President Wilson or the cabinet to avert the threatened coal strike called for Nov. 1.

Delegates from 31 nations and representatives of every angle of the cotton industry attended the opening session of the cotton conference at New Orleans.

Condensed Telegrams

Opposition to Gabriele d'Annunzio is reported in Italy.

Camp Mills, Minnola, I. I., will be sold by the war department.

German paid 4,500,000 marks in unemployment benefits since the war.

Freight traffic between Hamburg and Cuba and Mexico was resumed.

Sales of German air lanes to Sweden were annulled by the supreme council.

Major General Wood denied there was a military censorship in Gary, Ind.

Secretary Lansing declared at Washington the status of the league of nations is "confusing."

University of New York will confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Secretary Lansing.

Japanese privy council approved the peace treaty submitted to the emperor for ratification.

Spain observed Oct. 13 as a national holiday in honor of Christopher Columbus' discovery of America.

Premier Clemenceau reported he has made up his mind to leave the cabinet after the coming elections.

A gift of \$20,000 to Dartmouth college from Richard C. Campbell of Denver has been announced.

J. Davenport Cheney, son of the late Col. Frank W. Cheney, of Manchester, Conn., died in his 49th year.

William H. Ten Eyck, old republican leader of the Bronx, died at New Rochelle. He was 72 years old.

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GOVERNMENT INTERFERES IN COAL STRIKE

Has Taken Steps to Avert Threatened Strike of Mine Workers—Secretary of Labor Wilson Is to Invite Representatives of the Workers and Operators to Confer With Him—Should the Conference Fail of Results, Further Action by the Government Is Expected—General Industrial Situation Was Discussed by the Cabinet Yesterday.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Immediate steps to avert the threatened nationwide strike of bituminous coal mine workers are to be taken by the federal government, after President Wilson's cabinet has discussed the situation at length today, Secretary Wilson, of the department of labor, announced.

He hoped that the situation could be adjusted by the mine workers and the operators, and John L. Brewster, representing the operators, to confer with him, probably Thursday.

While efforts of the miners and operators to reach an agreement on the demand of the operators for a lengthened day, Secretary Wilson, of the department of labor, announced, that he would invite John Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and John L. Brewster, representing the operators, to confer with him, probably Thursday.

It is understood that he will impress upon both Mr. Lewis and Mr. Brewster the importance of the situation and the effect of such a strike on the railroads is understood to be uppermost in the minds of government officials. A shutdown of the mines would result in a paralysis of the transportation system within a short time with consequent suffering over the country because of the shutting off of populous centers from food supplies. Industry also would be brought to a standstill with public utilities stopped and shipping tied up.

Should the conference be barren of results further action by the government is expected, but no one in authority would venture to predict what action would be taken. While the cabinet today decided to leave the settlement of the strike with the department of labor, it was regarded as more than likely that if the conference failed, the cabinet would consider the next course.

Besides the threatened strike of coal miners, the cabinet discussed the general industrial situation today and it was announced that Secretary Baker would make a statement on the subject of the situation in the department of women's clubs at Cleveland, Ohio.

Information gained by the military authorities indicated that the radical have plotted against government property in states ranging from West Virginia to Colorado. During the day, Gary entrained and it was said they were being dispatched to protect an abandoned army campsite.

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Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the Central department of the United States army, was in conference with Colonel W. S. Mages, the commander of the troops at Gary, today. Drastic measures to combat the "Red" army were being discussed.

Colonel Mages announced tonight that the military authorities had been informed of a federal witness, Alexander Ivanoff, Gary steel worker and electrician, who is said to have been in the Chicago area, in connection with the thirty-six bombs which were sent to prominent men throughout the country in the Chicago area, in connection with the thirty-six bombs which were sent to prominent men throughout the country in the Chicago area.

While work on the strike order was made public for a day or two, as it was stated that nothing would be done until the situation was settled, the strike order was made public for a day or two, as it was stated that nothing would be done until the situation was settled.

A statement of the position of the miners was made by the secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, John L. Lewis, today in which all blame for the crisis facing the country was placed upon the operators.

He said that the miners declared aside all the demands of the miners like so much chaff and offered to have their demand accepted as a condition of the strike.

Secretary Daniels announced the 1-200 marines who enlisted for the period of the war and went to Italy and France, were being sent home and demobilized.

One hundred and thirty thousand cases of tomatoes, peas, corn and sardines were received by the rolling stores concern and will be offered for sale this week.

Dr. Gunnar Huss, one of the Swedish doctors who attended the international conference, declared Bolshevik propaganda made little impression on Swedish workers.

Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, accepted an invitation to address a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden, New York, to speak on the League of Nations.

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